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coffee

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SECOND WORLD COFFEE PRODUCTION ESTIMATE FOR 1976/77 UP SLIGHTLY

Summary

The second world coffee crop estimate of the Foreign Agricultural Service for 1976/77 is for a total production of 62.1 million bags, of which an estimated 44.7 million bags would be available for export. The increase of 1.6 million bags over the first FAS estimate for 1976/77 is due mainly to upward revisions in production estimates for several North American countries and for the Ivory Coast.

The second estimate for the 1976/77 crop year represents a decrease of 15 percent from that of 1975/76. Although the smallest crop since 1970/71 when total world production was 58.3 million bags, it is only slightly lower than estimated world production for 1973/74. In all three cases, a severe frost in Brazil in July of the preceding year is the principal factor behind the low production figure. Based on further observations in the producing areas, Brazil's 1976/77 crop is unchanged from the first estimate of 9.5 million bags, which compares with 23 million bags in 1975/76.

The 1975/76 total world coffee production is now estimated at 72.8 million bags, with exportable production at 54.2 million. Exportable production, as considered in this report, represents total harvested production less estimated domestic consumption in producing countries. For 1976/77, it is estimated that consumption will be down by about 6 percent from that of 1975/76 due to the anticipated impact of higher prices.

Prices of all four major types of green coffee continued to advance during the third quarter of 1976 due mainly to the continuing tight supply outlook for the 1976/77 marketing year.

Production

NORTH AMERICA. Forecasts for the approaching coffee harvests in Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean area place the 1976/77 crop at 15.5 million bags, or about 5 percent above the previous record crop of 1974/75. Exportable production for 1976/77 is estimated at 11.8 million bags, which would also be a new record for the North American region. Excellent harvests are expected in all the major producing countries except the Dominican Republic, as high prices for coffee are providing growers the incentive to maximize yields through special credit financing, improved cultural practices, and increased use of fertilizer.

In **Costa Rica**, the 1976/77 crop is forecast at 1.5 million bags, with the vegetative condition of the coffee trees considered good to excellent in most areas, and no disease problems of great importance. Much of this is due to the availability of fertilizer and other inputs at costs lower than last year's along with the incentive of much improved export prices. The 1975/76 production is estimated at 1.3 million bags, with export registrations through July 31 reported by the Coffee Office at 79 percent of total output.

Production in the **Dominican Republic** in 1976/77 is expected to decline about one-fifth from the 1975/76 crop to around 800,000 bags, based on flowerings and the number of beans on the trees compared to last year. Exports for the 1975/76 marketing year are expected to reach about 742,000 bags, including 91,000 bags of roasted coffee in green bean equivalent. Exports in 1976/77 are expected to decline due to the smaller crop forecast.

El Salvador's 1976/77 crop forecast is unchanged from a record equaling 3.3 million bags, as seasonal rains along with improved cultural practices resulted in excellent flowering and setting of beans. El Salvador concluded an arrangement with Brazil in late July to supply that country with 560,000 bags of coffee over the next several months. Only 50,000 bags were to be shipped out of the country during the 1975/76 coffee year. Another 160,000 bags owned

by El Salvador, but stored in Hamburg, were to be shipped directly. The balance was to be exported after October 1, 1976. Reportedly, the total value of the sale would be around $100 million, although the actual price paid for the coffee would vary with each shipment.

Guatemala's 1976/77 crop is now forecast to reach 2.6 million bags, 23 percent more than the revised output in 1975/76. As in the case of most producing countries, the outlook for continued high prices in the next few years has encouraged growers to improve cultural practices—from heavy use of fertilizer to crop intensification—forcing higher yields from present plantings. The reconstruction program following the February 4 earthquake has tied up a substantial number of workers who normally would be moving into the coffee and cotton producing areas. Thus, coffee growers may have to pay higher wages to retain workers in competition with cotton producers.

A significant rise in total and exportable production for 1976/77 for **Honduras** is expected compared with earlier expectations. Increased fertilization, better cultural practices, and improved credit from the Honduran Coffee Institute is expected to raise crop yields. The 1975/76 crop is revised downward due to adverse weather conditions during flowering coupled with a sharp reduction in fertilizer use because of high prices and limited availabilities.

Estimates for the 1975/76 and 1976/77 crops for **Mexico** have been raised to 4.1 million and 4.2 million bags, respectively. Favorable weather conditions along with higher prices received by the producer, reflecting international market demand, account for the production increases. Exports are estimated at 2.8 million bags for both 1975/76 and 1976/77, with the possibility that current export demand prospects might result in a somewhat larger volume being exported in the latter year than presently indicated.

In **Nicaragua**, from good to excellent rains during the flowering period have resulted in greatly improved prospects for the 1976/77 crop, which is forecast to exceed the revised 1975/76 outturn by about 9 percent. Undoubtedly, the application of improved crop technology, along with increased use of fertilizer would play a major part in reaching a new record production.

SOUTH AMERICA. Reflecting the small Brazilian crop, total coffee production in South America is estimated at 21.8 million bags, compared with 34.6 million bags in 1975/76.

The estimate for **Brazil**'s 1976/77 crop is for a total production of 9.5 million bags, with 2.5 million bags of exportable production. These figures represent no change from the initial FAS estimate of the crop, and are based mainly on travel to the coffee-producing areas in August when the crop was already harvested and earlier trips in December 1975 and April 1976 when the coffee trees were flowering and in berries. The 1975 frost severely damaged coffee trees in Parana, normally Brazil's main producing state, and sharply limited 1976/77 production in Sao Paulo. Very little damage occurred in Minas Gerais, however, and 1976/77 crop coffee in this state should approximate the 1974/75 harvest of around 5 million bags. Sao Paulo's crop is estimated at around 2.5 million bags, and 2 million bags should be produced in Espirito Santo and other states. Some 500 million new coffee trees, reportedly, have been planted in Brazil between 1971/72 and 1974/75, of which about 40 percent were in Minas Gerais. According to the Brazilian Coffee Institute, damage to existing coffee trees from the light frost in northern Parana of August 15 and 16 of this year should be insignificant. One of the reasons given by INTERBRAS for the July 1976 purchase of El Salvadoran coffee was to guarantee the supply of green coffee for Brazil's soluble industry. The purchase on world coffee markets was immediately followed by an upward price movement. In September, INTERBRAS purchased an additional 166,000 bags of coffee from the Malagasy Republic.

Reports from **Colombia** continue to indicate a 1976/77 crop of 9 million bags, or equal to the 1974/75 crop, based on generally favorable weather, and the probability that Colombia will make every effort to produce and export as much coffee as possible in view of the current market situation. Reportedly, the drought suffered by the coffee growing region ended around mid-August. While there have been conflicting reports on the damage done to the 1976/77 crop, the effect on the quantity of coffee produced is believed to have been relatively small. The 1975/76 crop continues to be estimated at 8.5 million bags. Colombian coffee exports from October 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976, totaled 5.95 million bags, representing a 9 percent increase over the same period the previous coffee year.

Unexpectedly heavy midyear rains in **Ecuador**'s Manabi Province, by far the most important coffee producing region, is now expected to hold 1976/77 production to around 1.3 million bags, with an exportable production of 1.1 million bags. Reportedly, sizable losses to the crop have occurred due to berry drop, and the unharvested beans are now higher in humidity. Also, some farm-to-market roads became extremely difficult to traverse. Ecuador's

1975/76 crop is estimated at 1.1 million bags, with 935,000 bags exportable.

Estimates for **Peru** and **Venezuela** for 1976/77 production remain at 1 million bags and 835,000 bags, respectively, with Peru up 100,000 bags and Venezuela down by 160,000 bags from the corresponding 1975/76 crops. In Peru, foreign exchange devaluations in September 1975 and July 1976 have benefited coffee producers. Some discouraging factors, however, are inadequate credit, a 15-percent export tax established in July, and increasing costs of production.

AFRICA. Total African production estimated for 1975/76 has been increased to 18 million bags, while the 1976/77 crop is forecast at 18.2 million bags. The increases are mainly because of upward revisions in estimated Ivory Coast crops for these years.

Coffee production in the **Ivory Coast** for the 1975/76 crop has been revised upward to 5 million bags. This reflects a 12 percent increase from the previous estimate. The change was due to minimal effect on the crop by the rains, which reportedly had damaged production. Early estimates for 1976/77 production are for an increase of about 5 percent over the 1975/76 crop. Labor shortages remain a problem in the coffee areas, causing some losses and late deliveries to processing centers.

The producer price of coffee, however, is expected to increase by 10 percent next year, or from 150 CFA (61 U.S. cents) to 175 CFA (71 U.S. cents) per kilogram for clean coffee. It was reported that the Ivory Coast was to begin construction of 10 new coffee decorticating plants in September of this year. Because of favorable prices and increased demand, an estimated 295,000 metric tons, or 4.9 million bags, were exported during 1975/76. Reportedly, coffee stocks were drawn down sharply as of mid-August.

Cameroon's coffee production for 1976/77 is expected to be moderately above the 1975/76 crop of 1.5 million bags but still well below the record 1974/75 harvest. The decline in 1975/76 from the previous year was due to unfavorable weather conditions and reduced fertilizer use, as the cost of fertilizer increased sharply. Reportedly, production of Robusta coffee could be about two-thirds of the total 1975/76 crop, the balance being Arabica.

The estimate for **Kenya's** 1976/77 crop is revised downward to 1.2 million bags, due to lower rainfall this year than had been expected, while 1975/76 production is now estimated at about 1.25 million bags. Total coffee classified from October 1, 1975 through July 20, 1976 increased by 26 percent from comparable 1974/75 data. Estate coffee production was up 32 percent from 1974/75 while that of coffee from the cooperative societies was up 17 percent. As of early August, no coffee berry disease outbreaks had been reported. However, growers have been asked by the Coffee Research Foundation to comply with the recommended spraying program as suggested by extension workers.

No other changes in production estimates were made for 1976/77 in other African producing countries from the first FAS estimate.

ASIA. The three principal coffee-producing countries in Asia are India, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

India's 1976/77 and 1975/76 coffee crops are now estimated at 1.75 million and 1.46 million bags, respectively. Both figures are below earlier estimates. Absence of rainfall in May and only scanty, isolated showers during June are the main reasons for the smaller estimate for 1976/77, although total output is still expected to exceed that of 1975/76 by nearly 20 percent. Of the total 1976/77 crop, almost two-thirds will be Arabica coffee.

Production of coffee in the **Philippines** in 1976/77 is expected to be around 1.15 million bags compared with 1.08 million bags in 1975/76. In calendar 1975, the Philippines exported 38,500 bags of coffee beans to seven countries. This was the first significant export of coffee since World War II. In marketing year 1975/76 (October-September), exports are expected to reach about 183,000 bags, while production in 1976/77 is expected to exceed domestic consumption by close to 150,000 bags. For the present, at least, the Philippines is turning from a net importer to a net exporter of coffee.

Indonesia is Asia's largest producer of coffee. For 1976/77, production is still expected to be less than the unusually good crop harvested in 1975/76.

Other Developments

On August 23, the U.S. Senate ratified the new International Coffee Agreement of 1976, entering into force on October 1, 1976. Implementing legislation is still necessary, however, for the United States to fully participate with the new agreement. While the agreement is scheduled to run for 6 years, signatories will have to indicate their desire to continue as members after 3 years.

Two previous coffee pacts were negotiated in 1962 and 1968 to deal with persistent overproduction and

accumulated surpluses that often combined to depress coffee prices and limit the export earnings of producers in the developing world. Both pacts sought to defend a floor price for coffee, but no adequate provision was made for periods of supply scarcity (such as presently exists following the severe frost in Brazil in July 1975), a shortcoming which eventually led to the suspension of all economic controls in 1972. The new agreement is more flexible. It offers producers greater incentive to maintain production during times of scarcity, together with the expectation that market prices and long-term earnings will remain fairly stable even during periods of surplus.

To protect producers from severe price fluctuations, the agreement would impose a system of adjustable export quotas whenever prices dropped below a minimum trigger range determined each year by the International Coffee Council—the governing body of the International Coffee Organization. Because of present high prices for green coffee and the probability that they will remain relatively high over the next few years, export quotas are not expected to come into effect before late 1979 at the earliest.

The composite green coffee price on the New York market during August averaged $1.509 a pound, compared to $1.423 during July, and was 70 percent higher than the corresponding price of 88.5 cents a pound a year ago. After a general decline in prices for coffee during July, prices for all four major types of coffee continued their upward movement, as trade estimates of the 1976/77 Brazilian crop generally were more pessimistic than had been reported earlier and Other Milds became scarcer.

U.S. imports of green coffee during January-July 1976 were 12.7 million bags compared to 11.2 million bags a year ago. Imports so far in 1976 from other supplying countries have been sufficiently high to offset the dropoff in the quantity of green coffee coming from Brazil. Coffee roastings for the first 7 months were 12.2 million bags. Green coffee stocks at the end of July were about 4 million bags, compared with 2.85 million bags on July 31, 1975.

COFFEE, GREEN: TOTAL PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1967/68-1971/72, ANNUAL 1972/73-1976/77 1/
(IN THOUSANDS OF BAGS) 2/

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1967/68-1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA	1,322	1,335	1,570	1,390	1,305	1,500
CUBA	477	475	500	450	415	415
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	646	750	845	830	1,020	800
EL SALVADOR	2,314	2,100	2,378	3,300	2,010	3,300
GUADELOUPE	3	1	1	1	---	---
GUATEMALA	1,856	2,250	2,200	2,540	2,110	2,600
HAITI	514	525	550	520	625	550
HONDURAS	550	850	775	845	765	890
JAMAICA	20	22	30	20	30	25
MARTINIQUE	2	1	1	1	---	---
MEXICO	3,085	3,700	3,300	3,900	4,100	4,200
NICARAGUA	601	570	610	700	780	850
PANAMA	81	82	72	75	75	75
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO	60	50	30	62	45	60
US-HAWAII	31	22	19	17	11	10
US-PUERTO RICO	233	200	220	200	200	200
TOTAL	11,795	12,933	13,101	14,851	13,491	15,475
SOUTH AMERICA:						
BOLIVIA	127	95	95	90	100	105
BRAZIL	18,370	24,000	14,500	27,500	23,000	9,500
COLOMBIA	7,870	8,800	7,800	9,000	8,500	9,000
ECUADOR 3/	1,047	1,100	870	1,250	1,100	1,300
GUYANA	16	12	10	10	10	10
PARAGUAY	49	50	50	42	40	20
PERU	940	1,030	1,000	900	900	1,000
SURINAM	5	3	3	3	1	1
VENEZUELA	872	1,100	960	765	995	835
TOTAL	29,296	36,190	25,288	39,560	34,646	21,771
AFRICA:						
ANGOLA	3,300	3,500	3,200	3,000	1,200	1,200
BURUNDI	316	355	350	450	285	350
CAMEROON	1,160	1,440	1,500	1,715	1,500	1,550
CAPE VERDE ISLANDS	2	1	1	1	---	---
CENT AFRICAN REP	174	180	190	175	165	165
COMORO ISLANDS	3	2	2	2	1	1
CONGO, BRAZZAVILLE	15	14	10	10	10	10
DAHOMEY	16	15	13	14	14	14
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	125	115	105	110	90	90
ETHIOPIA	2,009	2,100	1,700	2,050	2,100	2,100
GABON	16	15	9	10	10	10
GHANA	85	80	45	50	50	50
GUINEA	160	125	105	100	90	90
IVORY COAST	4,195	5,050	3,285	4,500	5,000	5,250
KENYA	870	1,265	1,100	1,100	1,250	1,200
LIBERIA	71	85	65	75	70	75
MALAGASY REPUBLIC	1,019	1,000	1,000	1,185	1,000	1,000
NIGERIA	63	70	38	40	50	50
RWANDA	209	186	266	256	235	235
SAO TOME-PRINCIPE	4	2	2	2	1	1
SIERRA LEONE	97	135	67	110	100	80
TANZANIA	853	800	700	838	800	750
TOGO	215	200	180	200	195	190
UGANDA	3,047	3,300	3,100	3,000	2,800	2,700
ZAIRE (CONGO,K)	1,150	1,380	1,150	1,115	1,065	1,050
TOTAL	19,173	21,415	18,183	20,108	18,081	18,211
ASIA:						
INDIA	1,320	1,580	1,535	1,630	1,460	1,750
INDONESIA	2,190	2,700	2,750	2,675	3,100	2,800
MALAYSIA	91	65	67	70	100	100
PHILIPPINES	785	850	865	1,035	1,080	1,150
PORTUGUESE TIMOR	54	65	60	75	75	65
VIETNAM	52	55	55	60	60	60
YEMEN	57	45	25	35	35	35
TOTAL	4,549	5,360	5,357	5,580	5,910	5,960
OCEANIA:						
NEW CALEDONIA	28	25	25	25	25	25
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	389	560	588	633	667	680
NEW HEBRIDES	3	2	2	2	1	1
TOTAL	421	587	615	660	693	706
WORLD TOTAL	65,234	76,485	62,544	80,759	72,821	62,123

1/ Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. 2/ Of 60 kilograms each. 3/ As indicated in footnote 1, the coffee marketing year begins in some countries as early as July. Ecuador is one of these countries. Hence, the crop harvested principally during June-October 1976 in that country is shown as production for the 1976/77 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1975/76 crop.

NOTE: Production estimates for some countries include cross-border movements.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

COFFEE, GREEN: EXPORTABLE PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1967/68-1971/72, ANNUAL 1972/73-1976/77 1/
(IN THOUSANDS OF BAGS) 2/

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1967/68-1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA..................	1,172	1,160	1,400	1,237	1,152	1,350
CUBA.....................	51	20	50	---	---	---
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.........	455	490	600	577	760	550
EL SALVADOR...............	2,164	1,935	2,203	3,130	1,840	3,125
GUADELOUPE................	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
GUATEMALA.................	1,615	1,990	1,925	2,255	1,820	2,305
HAITI.....................	319	325	340	305	405	330
HONDURAS..................	444	720	635	705	620	750
JAMAICA	6	6	14	4	14	9
MARTINIQUE................	---	---	---	---	---	---
MEXICO....................	1,598	2,100	1,690	2,156	2,500	2,600
NICARAGUA.................	533	480	496	608	685	760
PANAMA....................	17	20	---	---	---	---
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO...........	45	40	13	45	27	42
US-HAWAII.................	9	2	---	---	---	---
US-PUERTO RICO............	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL..................	8,428	9,288	9,366	11,022	9,823	11,821
SOUTH AMERICA:						
BOLIVIA...................	58	65	73	68	78	83
BRAZIL....................	9,869	15,000	6,370	19,500	15,000	2,500
COLOMBIA..................	6,498	7,430	6,250	7,400	6,900	7,600
ECUADOR 4/	835	860	625	1,073	935	1,128
GUYANA....................	1	---	---	---	---	---
PARAGUAY..................	30	35	28	19	19	---
PERU......................	719	800	750	640	640	750
SURINAM...................	2	1	1	1	---	---
VENEZUELA.................	260	430	255	35	295	100
TOTAL..................	18,272	24,621	14,352	28,756	23,867	12,161
AFRICA:						
ANGOLA....................	3,216	3,400	3,095	2,895	1,140	1,140
BURUNDI...................	311	350	345	445	280	345
CAMEROON..................	1,131	1,410	1,473	1,688	1,472	1,520
CAPE VERDE ISLANDS........	1	---	---	---	---	---
CENT AFRICAN REP..........	167	170	179	164	155	155
COMORO ISLANDS............	1	1	---	---	---	---
CONGO, BRAZZAVILLE........	14	13	9	9	9	9
DAHOMEY...................	14	14	12	13	13	13
EQUATORIAL GUINEA.........	117	110	100	105	85	85
ETHIOPIA..................	1,423	1,410	1,005	1,340	1,375	1,375
GABON.....................	14	14	8	9	9	9
GHANA.....................	74	67	31	36	35	35
GUINEA....................	152	120	100	94	84	84
IVORY COAST...............	4,136	4,985	3,219	4,432	4,930	5,180
KENYA.....................	850	1,240	1,073	1,075	1,230	1,180
LIBERIA...................	67	80	60	69	64	69
MALAGASY REPUBLIC.........	899	865	865	1,045	853	853
NIGERIA...................	47	40	11	12	22	20
RWANDA....................	204	180	260	250	230	230
SAO TOME-PRINCIPE.........	2	1	---	---	---	---
SIERRA LEONE..............	90	130	62	105	95	75
TANZANIA..................	836	780	678	816	778	728
TOGO......................	211	197	177	197	192	187
UGANDA....................	3,031	3,280	3,078	2,978	2,778	2,678
ZAIRE (CONGO,K)...........	1,055	1,265	1,040	1,000	950	935
TOTAL..................	18,064	20,122	16,880	18,777	16,779	16,905
ASIA:						
INDIA.....................	581	820	730	970	790	1,060
INDONESIA.................	1,484	1,650	1,795	1,700	2,105	1,805
MALAYSIA..................	---	---	---	---	---	---
PHILIPPINES...............	4	---	---	100	110	150
PORTUGUESE TIMOR..........	48	60	50	64	64	55
VIETNAM...................	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
YEMEN.....................	47	35	20	30	30	30
TOTAL..................	2,164	2,565	2,595	2,864	3,099	3,100
OCEANIA:						
NEW CALEDONIA.............	18	15	14	14	14	14
PAPUA NEW GUINEA..........	378	554	584	628	662	675
NEW HEBRIDES..............	2	1	1	1	---	---
TOTAL..................	398	570	599	643	676	689
WORLD TOTAL...............	47,327	57,166	43,792	62,062	54,244	44,676

1/ Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. Exportable production represents total harvested production minus estimated domestic consumption. 2/ Of 60 kilograms each. 3/ Negligible. 4/ As indicated in footnote 1, the coffee marketing year begins in some countries as early as July. Ecuador is one of these countries. Hence, the crop harvested principally during June-October 1976 in that country is shown aa production for the 1976/77 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1975/76 crop.

NOTE: Production estimates for some countries include cross-border movementa.

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GREEN COFFEE: U.S. GROSS IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION BY MONTHS, 1972-76
(In bags 1/)

Month/year	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 2/
January	2,547,359	1,996,285	2,182,348	1,851,613	1,664,327
February	2,172,388	1,844,698	2,021,633	1,656,028	1,743,777
March	1,137,258	2,100,438	2,457,448	1,534,871	2,311,082
April	1,146,043	2,049,536	2,264,222	1,448,487	1,636,324
May	1,783,520	2,494,016	1,870,680	1,365,017	1,546,394
June	1,452,121	1,714,696	1,528,705	1,735,631	1,863,977
January-June..	10,238,689	12,199,669	12,325,036	9,591,647	10,765,881
July	1,434,110	1,572,749	1,499,043	1,625,743	1,909,138
August	1,946,966	1,731,386	1,152,052	1,867,525	3/
September	2,148,989	1,403,295	820,716	2,533,330	3/
October	2,056,863	1,628,443	739,702	1,783,726	3/
November	1,642,774	1,637,462	1,159,285	1,587,478	3/
December	1,288,351	1,680,518	1,549,655	1,299,058	3/
July-December	10,518,053	9,653,853	6,920,453	10,696,860	3/
Calendar year total	20,756,742	21,853,522	19,245,489	20,288,507	3/
July-June year total.......	21,141,210	22,717,722	21,978,889	16,512,100	21,462,741
ICO year total 4/.....	19,082,562	21,895,087	20,743,270	19,066,887	3/

1/ 132.276 lbs. or 60 kilograms.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Not available.

4/ Year ending September 30 of year shown. ICO is International Coffee Organization.

Compiled from U.S. Bureau of Census data.

GREEN COFFEE: U.S. GROSS IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR AREA OF ORIGIN

Area of origin	Average 1967-71		1974		1975		January-June 1975		January-June 1976 1/	
	Mil. bags 2/	Per-cent	Mil. bags 2/	Per-cent	Mil. bags 2/	Per-cent	Mil. bags 2/	Per-cent	Mil. bags 2/	Per-cent
Brazil	6.17	28	2.73	14	3.75	19	1.94	20	1.23	11
Africa and Asia	7.84	36	7.65	40	6.93	34	3.07	32	3.90	36
Europe	3/	-	.04	-	.07	-	.02	-	3/	-
Mild coffees:										
Colombia	2.75	13	3.09	16	3.40	17	1.63	17	1.76	16
Other South America	1.22	6	1.05	6	1.44	7	.46	5	.60	6
Mexico and Central America	3.23	15	4.04	21	4.25	21	2.27	24	2.66	25
Caribbean	.44	2	.64	3	.45	2	.20	2	.61	6
Total Milds	7.64	36	8.82	46	9.54	47	4.56	48	5.63	53
Total World	21.65	100	19.24	100	20.29	100	9.59	100	10.76	100

1/ Preliminary. 2/ 132.276 lbs. or 60 kilograms. 3/ Less than 10,000 bags.

Compiled from U.S. Bureau of Census data.